

By JOSEPH HATTON.

Concerning Some Famous Actors.
Like many another famous actor, Barry Sullivan ran away from home to go on the stage, inspired thereby by some prominent star whom he had seen in his boyhood. Sullivan was born at Birmingham, the son of an Irish soldier who had fought at Quatre Bras. Joining a company of strollers, he made his first appearance in Ireland, where up to his very last tour he was literally worshipped by his

for it," said the bookseller. "he is one of the hunters I was telling you of. We had been talking about money made in this way. The man with the black bag was a mild-looking old fellow, shabbily dressed, but with very keen eyes.

"It Drove the Man Frantic" to hear his wife told that she had only gotten her tin of KEAYSE's Locks from one huckster in Long Island City, and that she had been told that the rest would have been a powerful night's sleep—tin of KEAYSE's Locks can be obtained from any chemist for

J. L. W.—1. Yes, unless it is arranged specially in the mortgage. 2. This also de

POINTED IN YOUR BOOTS. Your boots should be
forward-toed, wide-tooled, low, broad-heeled,
well-fitting ones.

IPSWICHIAN.—Sponge the body each night
at bed-time with some of the gentle sulphide

Goose's Guard.—Take ½ ounce of this medicine in as much water after each meal: Potass sulph, 6 drachms; potass bicarb, 8 drachms;

DAISY SHEEN.—See our rules and current examples as to "Lost and Found" Comply with form and inquiry shall appear, or send

and 25, FENCHURCH-STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

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By GUY BOOTHBY.

INTRODUCTION.

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It was towards evening, and, strange to relate, the Hotel of the Three Arcs was for once practically empty. This was the more extraordinary, the reason that the customers usually frequented it, on route from one end of the earth to the other, were not attracted by seasons. Missus, and to them the same. Missus provided they did their business, or got their ships, and by the ships, or that business, received their wages. That those hard-earned wages should eventually find themselves in the pocket of the landlord of the Three Arcs, was only in the natural course of things, and, in consequence, of his guests as were sailors, a general rule, eventually boarded their ships without a penny, and to chase them a pipe of tobacco. It was, however, prevent them from

When his meditations had continued for something like ten minutes he rose from the bed, blew a cloud of smoke, stretched himself, girded up his valise once more, and, strapping what the sailors called the "hoist" to his right leg, he slipped on his boots, and he might be seen in the money-belted position, and then unlocked the door, passed out, re-locked after him, and returned to the bar. There he called for certain curious liquors, smelt them suspiciously before using them, and then proceeded deliberately to mix himself a peculiar drink. The landlord watched him with

"Just the same as ever," the other replied. "Always pushing his nose into old papers and documents, until you'd think he'd make himself ill. Lord, what a man he would have been for the British Museum! There's none his equal on Ancient Asia in the world."

"And this particular business?"

"Ah, you shall hear all about it in the morning tea. That'll be to-morrow morning, I reckon. In the meantime you can go to bed, and content yourself with the knowledge that, all being well, you're going to play a hand at the biggest scoop that ever I or any body else have tackled!"

"You can't give me an inkling of what it is to-night, I suppose?"

"I could, but I'm not going to," replied his companion calmly. "The story

"Bravo for Sengkor-Wat, then!" said Hsyle. "But how do you know all this?"

"I have told you already that Cuddy found it out," Kitwater replied. "Looking over his old records he discovered something that put him on the track. Then I happened to remember that, years ago, when I was in Hanoi, an old man had told me a wonderful story about a treasure-chamber in a ruined city in the Burmese jungle. A Frenchman who visited the place, and had written a book about it, mentions the fact that there is a legend amongst the natives that a treasure is buried in the jungle, but only one man, so far as we can dis-

"If there's anything in their yarn it might be managed," he said to himself that night, when he was alone in his bed-room. "Eltimate is clever, I'll admit that, and Cuddy is by no means a fool. I mean the fool he pretends to be. But I'm Gideon Hayle, and that counts for something. Yes, I think it might be managed."

What it was he supposed might be effected he did not say, but from the smile upon his face, it was evident that the thought caused him considerable satisfaction.

Next day they set sail for Rangoon. (To be continued.)

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some extraordinary disclosures
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CLXXIII.
BRAVE SCHOOLBOY

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Bold in bottles, 2s. 6d. each, by Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Manchester Counties Drug Company, Lincoln.

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FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER

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72, RYE-LANE, PECKHAM
272, PENTONVILLE-ROAD, N
17, THE QUADRANT,
RICHMOND.
266, NORTH END-ROAD

72, HIGH-STREET, LEWISHAM
8, KINGSLAND HIGH-STREET
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MANCHESTER.
23, MARKET-STREET, BOLTON

28, GEORGE - STREET, HOV

TALK OF THE PEOPLE.

Sunday Morning.
It is not the least use for us here in England to grow indignant at the outbreak of anger in Germany over Mr. Chamberlain's comparison between our methods in South Africa and the German procedure during the war with France, because it is as natural as it is mistaken. For months and months the baser sort of German papers—and not always the baser sort I am afraid—have been filling the minds of their readers with the most horrible stories of British atrocities in the Transvaal, and the latter have come really to believe that the English soldier habitually shoots his prisoners, and forces the enemy's women to stand in the fighting line in order to protect him from the fire of their brothers and husbands.

Germany is flooded not only with statements of this kind, but with illustrations representing these things as actually occurring, and they are enough to make one's blood boil with indignation against the foul slanders which are disseminated in such a manner. We know they are lies, but how is the average German to know? He takes them for gospel truth, and of course he is furious that Mr. Chamberlain, whom he supposes to have the same things in his mind, should have declared our methods in South Africa to be no more barbarous than those of the Germans in France.

It is distressing to have to say it, but I honestly believe that such belief in Germany will never have come into existence, but for the old denunciation in which our own pro-Boers have indulged. In particular, I refer to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's description of our procedure in South Africa as "barbarous methods." "Here," says the foreigner, "is one of your own statesmen confessing that your methods are barbarous. How can you ask me to disbelieve any paper, when it gives me chapter and verse from the details?" It is rash to anticipate the judgment of history, but one does not need much foresight to see that posterity will affix a terrible responsibility upon the politicians who have given such a handle to the enemy as our pro-Boers.

Mr. Arthur Lynch, having been triumphantly elected for Galway, proposes, I understand, to come to London in January and take his seat in the Imperial Parliament. He appears, according to an interview published by a French paper, to be persuaded that nothing more is necessary than the formality of taking the oath of allegiance, which he professes himself ready, and even eager, to do.

But by Mr. Lynch's good leave, there are two ends to this bargain. He was born a British subject, yet it is commonly understood that he commanded the Second Irish Brigade for the Boers, and this exploit was used for all it was worth to secure him the office of the disloyal in Galway. If Mr. Lynch avers that the whole story is merely the product of his too fervid imagination he will stand convicted of having been elected for Galway on false pretences; and we shall, besides, want this very imaginative person's statement proved. If, on the other hand, he admits that he was a colonel in the Boer service he will most assuredly find that the really British law takes the most inconvenient cognisance of little things like treason, adhering to the King's enemies, and levying war against the King.

The raising of Burghers' corps by Lord Kitchener, and the readiness of the Boers who have already made their peace with us to enter them and help in bringing the war to a close, is one of the most hopeful signs of an improving situation. We may be quite sure that Lord Kitchener would not have trusted these men with arms if he could not perfectly depend on their loyalty, and their knowledge of the country is certain to be of inestimable service to us. By the way, if we had been as barbarous as the Boers, the Boers would not have died then have taken service with us?

It is understood that the Government are going to undertake a reform of the procedure of the House of Commons when Parliament meets, and there is no doubt that it is very badly needed. But I do not at all like the suggestion that questions should be taken at nine o'clock instead of in the early afternoon as at present. Such a change would deprive them of almost all their importance, because they would be asked in a House almost empty. And, under modern conditions, a question is often the only way available for ventilating a serious public grievance. The remedy, I believe, would be found in restricting the number of questions which any one member might ask on any given day.

The great bank robbery at Liverpool is certainly one of the most startling of modern times, and it is really a little difficult to understand how a sum of £170,000 could practically be made away with before suspicion was excited. There has only been one greater bank robbery in modern times, when the Union Bank lost £263,000 in 1869. In the early part of last century Fawcett robbed the Bank of England of £360,000—the greatest robbery on record—but that was done by ingenious forgeries, and the man was eventually caught and hanged.

I can believe anything about the alleged conspiracy and overthrow of the Canadian Government in the Klondike except the tale that the conspirators intended to send any funds they could seize to the Boers. I have the strongest possible conviction that any money upon which these worthless laid their hands would have been retained for "working expenses." All the same the conspiracy seems to have been quite a serious one, and I am hoping to hear that the gentlemen who tried to engineer it will be invited to become the guests of his Majesty for a prolonged stay.

THE WAR.

PLUMER CAPTURES A FIELD CORNET.
Pretoria, Nov. 23.—Plumer's column has reached Amsterdam. A detachment of the men attached to the column under the command of Capt. Doyle captured Field Cornet Stoffer Botha, together with six prisoners, on Thursday last in Orange River colony. Reports of minor successes continue to come in. Damant captured two men of Steenkamp's command at Palmietfontein, near Frankfort. Col. Westerman, operating in the neighbourhood of Bethulie, succeeded in capturing four prisoners on Wednesday last.—Central News.

BOERS CHASED BY MUNRO.

Durban, Nov. 23.—A message received from Kokstad states that Beugnot's command was chased by Munro's column on the day previous to the attack by Elliot's column. The Boers had an exceedingly rough time in the southern end of the Drakensberg.—Central News.

EXECUTION OF A BURGER.
Johannesburg, Nov. 23.—Two surrendered burghers, named Werneck and Meyer, residing in the Johannesburg refugee camp, were tried by court martial on Nov. 5 on a charge of high treason in attempting to persuade surrendered burghers to go out again and fight, and breaking their own oath of neutrality. Werneck, who was found guilty on all the counts of the indictment, and was sentenced to death, was shot yesterday. Meyer was sentenced to penal servitude for life.—Reuter.

KRUGER'S PEACE TERMS.
The Hague, Nov. 23.—For purposes of their own the Boer leaders here are circulating a report that Mr. Kruger has again been secretly approached recently by the British Government as to suitable terms of peace. The ex-President is said to have replied first that he would not negotiate with Lord Salisbury's Administration for any reason whatever, but to have intimated subsequently that peace could be brought about immediately on the complete independence of the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State being granted by England under the guarantee of a Continental Power.—Dailies.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE AND THE WAR.

The Duke of Devonshire presented war medals to the Volunteer Engineers at Eastbourne, yesterday. He ridiculed the contention of some of the Government's opponents that negotiations should be renewed with the Boers, as no possible good could come of it. He strongly deprecated the guerilla warfare the Boers were carrying on as contrary to the laws of civilized nations. Continuing, the Duke said that he perfectly well knew that the Government and people of this country desired at the earliest possible moment after the cessation of hostilities to grant liberal self-government, but he reminded some of the people of this country that the termination of hostilities would not be hastened by the Government's refusal to be animated by a vindictive spirit, and did not wish to crush their enemies to the dust, but the Government and the people were determined that after the war the state of affairs would not permit a recrudescence of the war or rebellion. He referred to the American Civil war, and of Gen. Lee's refusal to engage in guerilla warfare. He contended that his refusal, and his Grace thought the state of things with which England was confronted was not dissimilar. They earnestly desired a rapid termination of the war, and hoped the courage, determination, and patience which the people had manifested throughout the war would not be less drawn when the Government's decision was taken that the war should not be concluded under circumstances which would permit of its revival under any conceivable conditions.

HOME FROM THE WAR.

A soldier, after two years at the front, finding himself home again, wrote recently to "The People" from Dublin, in amazement at the open disloyalty observable in that city. "Most of the papers," he writes, "are pro-Boer, and one is allowed this week to show a picture of a Boer firing at John Bull, whose hands are up and his rifle dropped, a stranger looking on with contempt. Lucky bags are on them. Are there any people who have been building an Empire for? Is this the thanks we get for defending it—or are these people so ignorant as not to know better?" A city might be ever so loyal and yet seem desperately out of tune to one just home from the war, encountering such manifest contempt for the above. A very small minority of patriots can easily make a great showing when treason no longer appears to be an indictable offence.

MILITARY HOSPITALS.

Our amazed correspondent sends us the following extract from the letter of a corporal writing home from Pretoria:—"The hospitals here are splendid; of course, they are all tents, everyone is kind to us, and we can have anything we fancy. I have been feeding on stewed chickens, jelly, custards, and port wine for a week. If you hear anyone say anything about military hospitals out here (that is against them) tell him off, for they treat every man as if he were a millionaire."

FOR THE CAPE.

The transport Vienna left the Royal Albert Docks yesterday for South Africa with a few details and 300 recruits. The Vienna calls at Southampton and Queenstown for further details and recruits.

PARCELS FOR TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In consequence of the numerous inquiries in regard to the transmission of parcels to troops in S. Africa, we desire to state that the best method for the despatch of the smaller packages is by parcel post. Parcels sent by this method will be carried free from Southampton, and if they are clearly addressed in the manner indicated below, if the consignment is one for

distribution to troops by the general officer commanding it should be addressed as follows:—"Tobacco (or whatever the parcel consists of),
for
Troops in South Africa.
The Embarking Officer,
Empress Dock,
Southampton.
To be forwarded to the General Officer Commanding
Lines of Communication,
Cape Town (or Natal, as may be desired).
For distribution."
If it be for a particular battalion (or other unit) it should be addressed to that battalion, etc., instead of to the General Officer Commanding Lines of Communication. If for an individual it should be addressed to the officer, non-commissioned officer, or man, with rank, name, (number) and corps, Field Force, South Africa (the words "for distribution" being omitted). Under no circumstances whatever can parcels be accepted at the War Office.

WAR ITEMS.
Twelve more field cornets, says Reuter, have been permanently banished from S. Africa.—Reuter.
A funeral service for those who have fallen in the war during the present year will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Dec. 30 at 3 p.m. Mourning will be worn.—Reuter.
The Governor-General of Canada has transmitted an offer from the Canadian Government to raise a further force of 600 mounted men for service in South Africa, which the Government has accepted.
In the R.C. Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, to-morrow, at 11 a.m., Bishop Brindle, in the presence of Cardinal Vaughan, will celebrate a solemn requiem mass for the repose of the souls of the officers and men of His Majesty's forces who have died during the present war in S. Africa.

EARL ROBERTS AT ALDERSHOT.

ADDRESS TO THE S. AFRICAN CONTINGENT.
The Commander-in-Chief visited Aldershot yesterday to inspect the troops under orders for South Africa. At the last moment a change was made in the time and place of his arrival. Instead of detaching at Aldershot Town Station and riding through the streets, he got out at North Camp Station, and thus avoided any demonstration. Earl Roberts was met at the station by Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Hildyard, K.C.B., General Officer Commanding, and the whole of the Headquarters and Brigade Staffs. He at once proceeded to the Cavalry Brigade Barracks, where he was drawn up by the 7th Hussars, under Col. Lawley, the Guards, Essex, Liverpool, and composite companies of M.I., under Col. Godley, and four companies of the 4th Royal Garrison Regt. about to leave for Malta. The South African contingents were in active service order, and looked most marvellous. His lordship made a close inspection of the ranks, and afterwards had the mounted men file past him. At the conclusion of the inspection he rode off to inspect the Cavalry Brigade camp. Addressing the mounted troops about to proceed to the front, Earl Roberts said that their first and greatest care should be for their horses. They would find that care well repaid by better work being got out of them, and they should also take care never to remain inactivated when they could with advantage be used on foot. The horses would last all the longer. In reference to the rifle, he said that the cavalry in S. Africa had applied for rifles, as they found that the carbine was out of range of the Mausers, but he had no doubt the Lee-Enfield, which they were taking out, would be found to be quite equal, if not superior, to the Boer Mausers.

FOREIGN.

Count Tolstoy's health has undergone a change in the last few days, and he is now confined to his room.—Reuter.
The overture German Antarctic exploring vessel Gauss has arrived at Capetown.—Exchance.
Two grain elevators at Phillippville, Algeria, suddenly collapsed on Friday, killing four men.—Dailies.
The trial of the new U.S. submarine torpedo-boat Fulton at Greenport, Long Island, has proved a marvellous success.—Central News.

THE U.S. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The French cruiser Duchesne has arrived at Tangier with the Commissioners who have been appointed the task of defining the New Algerian Frontier Line.
The illness of an ex-President of Cleveland. An attack of pneumonia is said by his physicians to have been only narrowly averted.—Central News.

The U.S. President's message to Congress is conservative in tone, and does not attack the Tariff. It upholds protection, but favours reciprocity based upon articles not produced here.—Exchance.
The German Emperor and the Archduke Ferdinand Charles yesterday attended the ceremony of swearing in the recruits of the Berlin garrison, which took place in the Lustgarten.

The French Budget Committee, reviewing a first decision, now recommends the Chamber to fix the sum of the Chinese Loan at 255,000,000 francs, the sum proposed by the Government.—Reuter.

A BRIGHTON MYSTERY.

An inquest was held at Blackrock, Brighton, last night on the body of the unknown man found at the foot of the cliffs at Blackrock.—Harriet Collins, living at Preston, a suburb of Brighton, said she saw the body, both in the previous night, and thought it was like Mr. Collins, whom she had not seen for over a year, but she now knew she was mistaken, because she saw Mr. Collins in court. Her son, aged 15, had also seen the body, and thought it was that of Mr. Collins, as did also his sister, a grown-up woman.—The Coroner remarked that it was a curious mistake, whereas Mr. Collins intended to call for cheers for "Boas." This was responded to by boos and hisses, while loud cheers were given for Gen. Buller.

CHEERS FOR BULLER.

Sir Redvers and Lady Buller arrived at Penrhin last night, on a visit to Mr. and Lady Mabel Howard, at Greystoke Castle. Several other persons were present, and Gen. Buller had a splendid reception. Lady Buller was presented with a bouquet by the daughter of a soldier who fought under Gen. Buller in Natal. Outside Greystoke Village were hundreds of torchbearers. The horses were unyoked, and it was drawn to the castle gates, where the rector extended a cordial welcome to the illustrious couple. Gen. Buller, in reply, said he had often heard of a Cumberland welcome, but he had never experienced one which he would never forget.

A SERVANT'S SUICIDE.

An inquest was held at Windsor yesterday on Mand Evelyn Smith, 22, found in a kneeling position in the Thames on Friday.—The evidence of her employer was that she left her house on Thursday night, and as she did not return enquiries were instituted. Blood stains and a morose examination revealed the fact that deceased had suffered from the effects of a miscarriage, and it was believed she afterwards went to the river and drowned herself.—A former fellow servant of deceased stated the latter had lately kept company with a soldier of the Royal Horse Guards, but no correspondence is found to confirm this. The coroner, in summing up, said it was plain deceased found herself in trouble, and drowned herself.—The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane.

THAMES STEAMER MYSTERY SOLVED.

According to details published yesterday, the s.s. Ban Eigh was granted pratique by the Customs House on Friday, when a communication was received from the Foreign Office advising this step. At 7.45 a.m. yesterday the vessel left Victoria Dock for Antwerp. No part of the vessel's cargo was unshipped. The parts of the field guns stowed away in front of the foremast, and the newly-made passages to facilitate the movements of the crew were left just as they were found by the British officials. The Government is concerned the Ban Eigh can now be sent anywhere and can do anything. If it is intended to actively employ her during the Colombian revolution the British Government will not be responsible for any damage she may inflict to the property of a friendly State.

LATEST ELECTRIC FLASHES.

HOME.
Countess Warwick opened a new Salvation Army Citadel at Coventry. The Duke, charged with begging at Bristol, was sentenced to 14 days imprisonment.
There was a dislocation of tramway traffic in Bristol owing to a mishap at the electrical power station.
A wireless telegraph station, on the Marconi system, is being erected on Folkestone Pier.
About £250,000 are to be expended at Colchester on new barracks and military works.
Mr. N. Fletcher, of Littleover, near Radcliffe, has presented the local cricket club with £100.
A little lad named Leonard Jolly, whilst playing in Gas-st., Kettering, fell under the wheel of a coke wagon and was crushed to death.
The Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry are about to erect a commodious drill hall and headquarters at Old Trafford, Manchester.
Mr. N. G. Mitchell Innes has been appointed Governor of Bristol Convict Prison, and Mr. C. H. C. Platt has been appointed Governor of Shrewsbury Prison.

About 2,500 men and boys employed at New Cross and Houghton Collieries, near Barnsley, are out on strike owing to disputes with the manager.
At Coventry, Hy. Stevens, member of the local board of guardians, was fined 20s. for non-compliance with a school attendance order respecting his child.
An inquest was held at Andover, for the death of Joseph Hamblin, 22, carried off by a train on the G.W. Ry. between Andover and Nottgrove, Verdict, felon-deceit.
At Chester, Ann Hughes was sentenced to one month for daying a neighbour's cheek with a red-hot poker. Complainant admitted having in self-defence struck defendant on the nose with a hammer bar.
The funeral of Col. Milne Home, one of the seven Spears of Wedderburn, and formerly M.P. for the town of Berwick, took place at Hutton. The attendance was one of the largest and most influential known on the border.
Wm. Malley, 60, of Middleton, Cork, was committed for trial yesterday charged with the murder of his grandchild, Mrs. Lee, aged 18. It is alleged that accused battered the child's head with a crutch.

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The trial of the new U.S. submarine torpedo-boat Fulton at Greenport, Long Island, has proved a marvellous success.—Central News.

The preamble of the new German Customs tariff was issued to the members of the Reichstag yesterday.—Reuter.
The French cruiser Duchesne has arrived at Tangier with the Commissioners who have been appointed the task of defining the New Algerian Frontier Line.
The illness of an ex-President of Cleveland. An attack of pneumonia is said by his physicians to have been only narrowly averted.—Central News.

The U.S. President's message to Congress is conservative in tone, and does not attack the Tariff. It upholds protection, but favours reciprocity based upon articles not produced here.—Exchance.
The German Emperor and the Archduke Ferdinand Charles yesterday attended the ceremony of swearing in the recruits of the Berlin garrison, which took place in the Lustgarten.

The French Budget Committee, reviewing a first decision, now recommends the Chamber to fix the sum of the Chinese Loan at 255,000,000 francs, the sum proposed by the Government.—Reuter.

A BRIGHTON MYSTERY.

An inquest was held at Blackrock, Brighton, last night on the body of the unknown man found at the foot of the cliffs at Blackrock.—Harriet Collins, living at Preston, a suburb of Brighton, said she saw the body, both in the previous night, and thought it was like Mr. Collins, whom she had not seen for over a year, but she now knew she was mistaken, because she saw Mr. Collins in court. Her son, aged 15, had also seen the body, and thought it was that of Mr. Collins, as did also his sister, a grown-up woman.—The Coroner remarked that it was a curious mistake, whereas Mr. Collins intended to call for cheers for "Boas." This was responded to by boos and hisses, while loud cheers were given for Gen. Buller.

CHEERS FOR BULLER.

Sir Redvers and Lady Buller arrived at Penrhin last night, on a visit to Mr. and Lady Mabel Howard, at Greystoke Castle. Several other persons were present, and Gen. Buller had a splendid reception. Lady Buller was presented with a bouquet by the daughter of a soldier who fought under Gen. Buller in Natal. Outside Greystoke Village were hundreds of torchbearers. The horses were unyoked, and it was drawn to the castle gates, where the rector extended a cordial welcome to the illustrious couple. Gen. Buller, in reply, said he had often heard of a Cumberland welcome, but he had never experienced one which he would never forget.

A SERVANT'S SUICIDE.

An inquest was held at Windsor yesterday on Mand Evelyn Smith, 22, found in a kneeling position in the Thames on Friday.—The evidence of her employer was that she left her house on Thursday night, and as she did not return enquiries were instituted. Blood stains and a morose examination revealed the fact that deceased had suffered from the effects of a miscarriage, and it was believed she afterwards went to the river and drowned herself.—A former fellow servant of deceased stated the latter had lately kept company with a soldier of the Royal Horse Guards, but no correspondence is found to confirm this. The coroner, in summing up, said it was plain deceased found herself in trouble, and drowned herself.—The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane.

THAMES STEAMER MYSTERY SOLVED.

According to details published yesterday, the s.s. Ban Eigh was granted pratique by the Customs House on Friday, when a communication was received from the Foreign Office advising this step. At 7.45 a.m. yesterday the vessel left Victoria Dock for Antwerp. No part of the vessel's cargo was unshipped. The parts of the field guns stowed away in front of the foremast, and the newly-made passages to facilitate the movements of the crew were left just as they were found by the British officials. The Government is concerned the Ban Eigh can now be sent anywhere and can do anything. If it is intended to actively employ her during the Colombian revolution the British Government will not be responsible for any damage she may inflict to the property of a friendly State.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH MINERS.
Paris, Nov. 23.—A despatch from Somme, the "Echo de Paris" states that the number of men out on strike in the Anzin Coalfield yesterday was 4,162, while only 5,022 were at work. All the pits, it is added, are now involved. According to a Lens telegram two squadrons of Cuirassiers have been telegraphically ordered to proceed to the command of Erre, where violent affray has occurred between the strikers and troops. There is great excitement in the district, and further disorders are feared.—Reuter.

ARMS FOR VENEZUELAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

New York, Nov. 22.—The following telegram has been received here from Willemstad:—"A steamer, alleged to have on board 5,000,000 cartridges and 15,000 Mausers for the Venezuelan revolutionists, is expected to arrive in the West Indies at the middle of December. The revolutionists here of the revolutionists deem it certain that a revolt will begin when these arms are available.—Reuter."

New York, Nov. 22.—A telegram from Caracas shows that the revolution headed by Matos, which was announced to have been crushed by the arrest of the leaders, is identical with the conspiracy in which Gen. Lora, the Minister of War, and two other persons are implicated.—Reuter.

GERMAN ANOLOPHOBIA.

Paris, Nov. 23.—The Anglophobe outbreak in Germany beginning to attract attention here. "The Journal des Debats" in a long article on the subject this evening, says the agitation only shows that German hatred of England is far too deep rooted ever to be got rid of, and that the gap between the two nations is widening daily.—Dailies.

THE DISTURBANCES AT ATHENS.

Owing to the recent disturbances in Athens there was a stormy sitting of a Greek Chamber yesterday. M. Theotokis, the Premier, defended the action of the Government, and said they had done everything possible to calm the prevailing excitement. Several Opposition speakers disputed the Premier's statements, declaring that the troops attacked the crowd. The Premier, in reply, declared the circumstances of Thursday's disturbances, but when he came to mention those who had lost their lives he was so overcome by his emotion that the tears streamed down his cheeks, and the sitting had to be suspended for some moments. On the resumption of the sitting M. Delianis addressed the House.—Reuter.

LORD SELBORNE AND THE ARMY.

Mr. J. R. Thomas presided over the annual dinner of the London District of the Institute of Journalists, held at the Hotel Cecil last night, the principal guest being Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty. There were present Lord Broughborough, Sir E. Clarke, K.C., Archbishop Sinclair, Mr. H. J. Palmer (President of the Institute), Sir Douglas Straight, and some 250 others. In proposing the toast of the Imperial Forces, Lord Broughborough said no more humane or chivalrous body of men ever left these shores than those who had been fighting our battles in S. Africa. (Cheers.) In referring to the toast the Earl of Selborne said it was a great temptation to put a Cabinet Minister in a position to address an assembly of journalists, there was such a great debt of criticism to answer. (Laughter.) Referring to the history of our country, he said there never had been a divorce of sentiment between the Government and the people, but such had not always been the case with the Army. A citizen of every other country owed two debts to his country, one being a contribution of his means and the other personal service in the defence of his country. Did we realise, he asked, that of all the nations of Europe we alone were saved from personal service by the fact of our fellow-citizens were willing voluntarily to step into our place and undertake the defence of the nation, both in the Navy and in the Army? (Cheers.) He asked if that personal debt was always wholly appreciated. Our small Army and Navy had performed an amount of work that, if unthought, was almost unthinkingly being always engaged in some part of the world. He proceeded to refute the criticism that the Government had not always been the case with the Army. A citizen of every other country owed two debts to his country, one being a contribution of his means and the other personal service in the defence of his country. 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